

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research methods and is divided into three sections. The sections of the research methods are explained as follows. The first section explores about the research design which is used in this research. The second section explains about the data collection that includes data and source of the data. The instruments that used to conduct this research, and also the techniques used to collect the data. The third section describes the techniques used in analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research applied a qualitative approach based on an analysis of pragmatics since this was the study of politeness and cooperative principles in a drama script. (Johnston, 2009) defines a qualitative research as a type of study which creates a descriptive text of the phenomena. Furthermore, he states that the aim of the qualitative research is more descriptive than predictive.

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to understand the findings of language phenomena of politeness and cooperative principles deeply. Then, the findings tend to be more descriptive. Using the descriptive qualitative approach, this research was aimed at identifying the positive politeness strategies and the types of maxim violation in the *Medea* drama script. Hopefully, it can finally answer the research questions.

3.2 Data collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

In this research the primary instrument was the researcher herself. As the main instrument, researcher had the role of planning, collecting, analyzing and reporting the research findings.

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

1. Identifying the dialogues that contain of positive politeness and violating of the maxim appear:

[illegible]

No.	Positive Politeness	Data
1.	Noticing, attending to H (her/his interests) (her/his wants)	
	(her/his needs, goods)	20;2...
2.	Exaggerating with H (Interest)	20;3, 20;4,..
	(Approval)	
	(Sympathy)	
3.	Intensifying interest to the hearer in the speaker's contribution	19;3,..
4.	Using in-group identity markers in speech	18;4,..
5.	Seeking agreement in safe topics	
6.	Avoiding disagreement	19;4,..
7.	Presupposing, raising, asserting common ground	21;1, 21;3,..
8.	Joking to put the hearer at ease	

No.	Maxim Violation	Data
1.	Violation of the quantity maxim (QN)	42,1; 43,3;...
2.	Violation of the quality maxim (QL)	
3.	Violation of the relation maxim (RM)	
4.	Violation of the manner maxim (MM)	21;1,...

3.3 Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategies and Grice's (1975) theory of cooperative principle to analyze the data. After collecting the data completely from the drama script, the data was analyzed with the use of a referential method. Such a method analyzes the data in reference to the theory employed in this study..

1. Describing the relations of violating maxim when the characters are expressing positive politeness strategies.

After classifying the type of violating maxim and positive politeness happened by the characters in drama script, the researcher described or gave the explanation about the relation between maxim violating in expressing the positive politeness strategies.

Example:

CHORUS: He didn't want to tell on the kid. Like his friends would say he was a snitch. I mean let's be honest, Creon, it wasn't only a sense of honor.

CREON: *You could say that, but* a sense of honor requires a social context.

Explanation:

Chorus said that his son, did not want to discuss about the kid who hit him in the park. It was because his friends would say that he was a snitch. Furthermore, Michael said that it was not only a sense of honour. Creon did not agree with Chorus's statement. However, in expressing her disagreement, he did not say "*I do not agree with you.*" he decided to use hedge words to minimize the imposition when she told her disagreement. By saying "*You could say that. But...*", Creon has saved Chorus's positive face. He did not think that his statement was wrong or false. In this case, he employed a strategy of positive politeness, avoiding disagreement strategy and to express his disagreement about violated quality maxim that gave less information about it.